MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1883.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Music—Li Sennambula. FF M. American Institute—Exhication (n.ino—The Princess of Trailaunde FP. M. Communication Them to—Educated Horses, it lists a Transfer—Dollars and Source 515 F. M. Inbe Dime Museum - 278 Lowery. Crand Opera Hausr - Zars. ST. M. Mediane Square Theatre-The Sajah. #30 P. S Madison Square Garden-Horse Show Madison Square Garden—Borse Phon.
Metropolium Opera House - P. vot. 3 P. M.
Stount Morris Theoree, Marlom—Kit. 3 P. M.
S blo's Garden—Excision - S P. M.
New Park Theoree — Mintrels - S P. M.
New Park Theoree — Mintrels - S P. M.
New Park Theoree, Househign—The New Jans Eyra S P. M. Park ! beatre, Brookiya-Parten, AP. Park Theatre-Lolatta S.F.M.
People's Theatre-Lolatta S.F.M.
Ran Finecisco Ministrein-SF, M.
Rjemere's Pal ee Husie Hall-Variety 2 and 5
Ata. Theotre-Francesco da Rimin S.F.M.
Arandard Theatre-Le Courst 15 Main 515 F.M. Theatre Comique Mulligas Guard Firste | S.P. | Sharin Theatre Bettelstwient | F. W. Plania Theatre Reteinment, P.C.N.
Tony Paster's theatre Variety, A.P.M.
I nion Square Theatre-Cricket on the Harth, A.P.M.
Windoor Theatre-Sam Rum, A.P.M.
Myljack's Theatre-Sam Rum, A.P.M.
Bd Av. Theatre-Sam of ice, A.P.M. Lin St. Thentre-Pedua. SP. M PRASE Theatre Disbellen, 17 M

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The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Oct. 20, 1883, was: 151.181 Thursday 133.440 Friday 133.026 Saturday 132.713 Weekly

Total for the week ... The Ten November States.

Ien States will vote on the 6th of November of this year for different local officers. In view of the result of the last election in Ohio, much interest attaches to these approaching contests, from their bearing on the Presidential contest next year.

For comparison with the coming returns, we have taken the very last elections in each State as the fairest expression of the present method is favorable to the Republicans, as will be seen by the following figures:

Connecticut voted for Governor in 1882-Democratic majority over Republican 4.101. Democratic majority over Republican and Temperance commined, 3,127. Maryland: Congressional election, 1882-Democratic majorities over Republican, 8,210. Massachusetts, Governor in 1982 - Democratic majority over Republican, 13,946. Democratic majority over Republican and Problemonst combined, 11,812.

Ninnessta: Congress in 1882 - Republican majority of the Congress of the

ties over Democratic, 40.823.

Mississippi Congress in 1882—Democratic majority
over Republican and Fort Pillow Chalmers, 19.664. Nebraska: Governor in 1802-Republican over Demo

erat, 27,070; Republican over Democrat and Anti-Monopolist, 24 172 New Jersey: Congress in 1882-Democratiq over Republican, 2.003.

New York : Governor in 1882-Democrat over Republican, 192,854; Democrat over Republican and Prohibi-Pennsylvania: Governor in 1882-Democrat over Re-

publican, 40,202. Republican, Independent Republican, Greenbacker, and Probibitionist over Democrat, 32,753, Viginia, Congression at Large in 1802—conditional over Democrat, 5,808. Conditional over Democrat and colored Republican, 1,466. Of these ten States, the Democrats will

probably carry Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, and New York.

The Republicans will carry Minnesota and Nebraska.

Pennsylvania and Virginia are placed in the doubtful column, with the chances in favor of the Democrats in both of them.

The six States classified as probably Demoeratic give 82 electoral votes Delaware, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 12; Ken-9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 13, and West Vir-President next year. The 14 electors of Maswould still be a surplus of two to spare beapportionment.

Ohio with 23 votes; Indiana with 15 votes which gave 11,000 Democratic majority over the Republicans last year; Wisconsin with 11 votes, which sent six Democrats in a delegation of nine to Congress in 1882, and Michigan with 13 votes, which elected a Democratic Governor and a majority of the Congressional delegation in 1882-these States are all omitted from the reckoning, although they might fairly be added to the Democratic column, and will probably swell the Domocratic majority in 1884.

These figures are most encouraging to the Democrats, but they must still bear in mind that, to win the Presidency next year, discretion, harmony, union, and energy are inenemy to combat, possessing the whole machinery and patrouage of the Government, and reckless as to the use of both.

The Republicans stole the Presidency in 1876. They procured it by corruption in 1880. They are prepared for any other desperate enterprise by which the Treasury might be retained in partisan keeping. Vigilance and courage must not be relaxed, even though the road to victory seems broad and clear.

The Republican party must go, and it must

Choose Carefully.

The prospect of Democratic success is now so bright that the party may be pardoned for feeling a little conflicent. It may be pardoned, perhaps, for supposing, as some of its members seem inclined to suppose, that it can elect to the Presidency next year any reputable candidate whom it shall name. The now unmistakable evidences of its strength justify it to some extent in looking forward with well-grounded hope to the national election.

But, deep as is the disgust of the country commit itself to the Democrats unless they commit themselves in no uncertain way to the policy of reform. The people are not to any party. They want an end put to Republican misrule. They want the Democratic party to make the Government honest, simple, and capable again. There must be no room for doubt in regard to its ability

Fine words will not butter Democratic paranips. High-sounding promises in Demoe atic platforms will not persuade anybody who is not already persuaded. A definite piece of work is to be done. The Democrate must name the right sort of man to do it. If they should succeed in getting control

of the Government under the leadership of some candidate selected for his supposed availability, they would disappoint the country. Such a man would not be likely to have the knowledge or the courage which will be necessary to the administration which attempts to straighten out the crookedness of twenty-four years of Republican-ism. It is a big job, and merely ornamental persons will not be equal to it. There are not many men who could be equal to it. THE Sun has for some time favored the nomination of one of them. If the Democrats can find a statesman better fitted to reform the Government than WILLIAM S. HOLMAN is, they are very fortunate. If they can find a statesman and man of the people with anything like his qualifications, we will support him zealously. But their candidate must, like Mr. Holman, be his own platform. He must stand, as Mr. HOLMAN does preëmipently, for honesty, economy, and simplicity. Without a candidate of that kind, a Demoeratic victory will be uncertain of attainment, and barren when obtained.

Mr. Robinson.

The Boston Journal says that "the proposition of Gov. BUTLER for joint debates with Mr. Robinson is too absurd to be considered a moment."

When you come to think of it, the idea of Mr. GEORGE D. ROBINSON'S standing on the same platform with Mr. BENJAMIN FRANK-LIN BUTLER, and giving and taking according to the vicissitudes of close combat, is exceedingly absurd.

Gen. BUTLER sized Mr. ROBINSON with mathematical accuracy when he declared his opinion that the Republican candidate would make a very respectable Governor-another Gov. TALBOT, in fact. In his most cynical mood, Gen. BUTLER never constructed a crueller compliment.

Mr. Robinson's public record is a curious mixture of good resolutions and wavering virtue. He voted as a member of the last Congress to sustain President ARTHUB's veto of the River and Harbor bill, and that fact stands to his credit. But he voted also for the ROACH-ROBESON steals of the same session, and he was mainly responsible for the failure of the efforts of WILLIAM S. HOLMAN and SAMUEL S. COX to prevent HUBBELL'S two per cent. assessment on the Government clerks. ROBINSON went home, as we remember, after the monstrously extravagant first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, and endeavored to convince his fellow citizens in Massachusetts that the Republican party was not responsible for the magnitude of that year's appropriations.

The vague chicanery of Mr. Robinson's political morais is very well illustrated by a letter which he has recently written to the Springfield Homestead. It seems that some popular opinion. In every instance this of the farmers of western Massachusetts have been anxious to know how the Republican candidate stood in regard to the agricultural interests of the State. Mr. ROBINson wrote:

> "I know from experience the hardships and burdens of farm life, and I believe that every just relief should be granted and the favor of the State shown to this im portant industry in every practical way. It is quite unnecessary for me to refer in this connection to my course in public life; that is open to examination and judgment. I forbear to make ante-election promises,

Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 7; California, 8; listed men that some are intentionally treattucky, 13; Louislana, 8; Missouri, 16; Ne- ingly Gen. Avour, in the lack of a penal code, vada, 3; North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, | has compiled a table of fines and penalties ginia, 6, and there would be an aggregate of | which usually come before garrison courts; 217, or 16 more than are required to elect a and he has recommended officers in his own sachusetts could be omitted, and there it for their guidance when serving as memyand the 201 votes needed under the last quested post commanders to so exercise

dispensable elements. They have a powerful might make matters werse than before.

sioned officer in each case incurs a little heav-

er flue than the private for the same offence -\$3 instead of \$2, \$4 instead of \$3, and so on; and in case of absences of from twenty-one to twenty-four hours or more, he may also with the Republicans, it is not certain to be reduced to the ranks, at the discretion of

the court. This same principle is carried out among all the minor breaches of discipline which blindly attached to the Democratic party, or | the statutes leave to the discretion of garrison courts. Such are failures to appear at reveille roll call, stable call, retreat roll call, guard detail, fatigue detail, Sunday inspection, or guard mounting. For each of these offences a specific fine is suggested. So it is with many other breaches of discipline, such as introducing liquor into quarters in violation of orders, or making a noise after taps. The penalty fixed for drunkenness on duty is from \$6 to \$10 fine, and, in the case of a noncommissioned officer, reduction at the court's discretion.

Gen. AUGUS throws out the hint that fines

are generally better forms of punishment than confinement, because the latter imposes additional duty on the remainder of the company. But he adds this observation:

"If a private or a musician is tried upon charges and specifications setting forth a number of offences, for which fines are named in the foregoing table, then any portion thereof, not more than one-half, may be impose by a court, and the remainder be awarded in the sen-tence in the shape of confinement at hard labor, or sol-tary confinement on bread and water, under the limits heretofore mentioned; the former at the rate of one day for every half dollar or fraction thereof, and the latier at the rate of one day for every dollar or fraction thereof, comprised in the tabulated fines, so con verted into imprisonment.

A jocular view of the subject might be that the soldier, with a definite price thus fixed on his peccadilloes, by carefully examining his pay account will find out just how often he can afford to treat himself to a spree, or to a racket in quarters after taps. But the matter is really a serious and important one. Of course, since the members of garrison courts are empowered within certain limits to act according to their own judgment, Gen. AUGUR's project, as we have intimated, comes only in the form of recommendation. But the obvious advantages of uniformity in penalties may cause garrison courts, at least at the same station, to adopt his suggestions in large measure, or to be consistent in their departures from them, which would amount to much the same thing.

The Contest in New Jersey. Mr. ABBETT, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is pledged to do all in his power to carry into effect the reforms recommended in the platform on which he was nominated. But he must have a Legislature to cooperate with him. In a speech since the Ohio victory he said that, in regard to his own election, it was only a question how much the majority would be. This is doubtless true, for the Republicans have no expectation of seeing Judge Drxox voted off the bench.

The Democrats and Independents of New Jersey must bestir themselves if they intend to restore their old majorities. In 1876, Mr. TILDEN carried the State by a majority of 12,415. As a foreshadowing of results in the next Presidential contest, New Jersey should now try to repeat the majority it gave to Mr. TILDEN.

No River and Harbor Job Next Year! The preliminary estimates for the next annual River and Harbor job have been handed to Secretary LINCOLN by the Chief of Engineers. They amount to the enormous sum of \$35,000,000.

A judicious pruning of this estimate by the Secretary of War would strike off the figure 3, and leave the odd \$5,000,000 as a more than sufficient margin for further reduction by Congress.

Should Cougress then strike from the \$5,000,000 thus submitted to it the last figure, or, still better, the first, its action would be wise, and generally approved. There must be no River and Harbor job

A question for the curious: How many

Republican newspapers in the United States are now getting ready to be Democratic newspapers on or after March 4, 1885?

lancy in two or three days, and nonedy can tell what it may do in the spectacular line. It is pretty certain now that it will, at least, be a much more brilliant object than it was in 1812. Although it will not present as dis tinguished an appearance as the great comet of 1882 it will probably be seen by more persons, because it will be visible in the evening sky, while the dazzler of last year was a morning comet. Since its great outburst of light and increase in size last month, it has behaved like an rdinary comet, and now has a very modest tail and ar moretain nort of head that seems to be enveloped in mist. Nobody has yet discovered what happened to it when it blazed up so suddenly. The suggestion that it had a collision with an asteroid, or some other small colestial body furnishes an explanation of the appear-ances presented but no indications of such an accident have been detected in the subsequent motions of the It will be at nearly its greatest brightness dur ing the holidays, and will furnish a singular Christma and New Year's epectacle. It is not often that the su has such a New Year's caller from the depths of space.

> The Right Man for dudge From Mr. Bonner's New York Ledger.

We have known Willard Bartlett for about wenty five years-ever since he was a lad of 15; and we have never known a boy or man of purer or more up

THE DOUBTFUL ARNATE DISTRICTS.

The Republicans Making Strong Efforts to The Republicans, apparently giving up all hope of electing their State ticket, are turning their attention to doubtful Senate districts. By carrying the State Senate they may keep in power Republican officials left undisturbed by the perverseness of Tammany Senators in the last days of the recent session. They can also block the wheels of Democratic legislation. Above all, however, Senators elected this fall will vote for a United States Senator to succeed E. G. Lapham, whose term expires in 1885. The Senate is now composed of 14 Republicans and 18 Democrats.

The First and Second districts are sure to elect Democrate this fall. The Third is as confessedly Republican, although Gov. Cleveland carried it last fall by nearly 10,000 majority. It elected Russell (Rep.) Senator in 1881 by 8,902 majority. Daggett is trying to force himself as a candidate this year, but he will hardly make rumpus enough for the Republicans to loose it.

The Fourth district is good Democratic bat-

tle ground. It gave Hancock 2,894 majority in 1580. Owing to a local disaffection Jacobs carried itfby the skin of his teeth a year later. His plurality was 431. This year there will probably be no disaffection, and Jacobs may be returned by a fair majority. The opposition of Tam-many to his rediction will probably help him. The Fifth district is strongly Democratic. Col. Michael C. Murphy will be the next Sena-

tor beyond peradventure. The Sixth will probably return Senator Grady. It is said that the County Democracy refuse to accept him, and that Timothy J. Camp. bell will run against him on an independent ticket. At all events, however, a Democrat will

The Seventh is Eidman's old district. Daly carried it two years ago by 2,356 majority, running 1,500 votes ahead of the State ticket. Any good Democrat can carry it on a united nomination. The Republicans, however, will nominate young Brodsky, and make a desperate

good Democrat ean carry it on a united nomination. The Republicans, however, will nominate young Brodsky, and make a desperate fight for it. They might, on a pinch, with the aid of Johany O Brien, count him in. The district is endangered by the trouble over Grady's renomination in the Sixth district. Unless the County Democracy endorses Grady Tammany threatens to run a candidate against Daiv. Such action would aimost certainly throw the district into the hands of the Republicans.

The Eighth district is fairly debatable ground. Bob Strahan carried it over Browning four years ago on a margin of 30 votes. Two years afterward Browning carried it against two Republican eandidates by 739 plurality. The district was Republican, however, by 1,381 majority. Browning has now been ruled out by Tammany. This year the Republicans will probably concentrate on Fred. (fibbs, with a fair prospect of success. Either Col. Wagstaff or Col. Conkling might beat Gibbs, with a fair prospect of Success. Either Col. Wagstaff or Col. Conkling might beat Gibbs, with a fair prospect of Success. Either Col. Wagstaff or Col. Conkling might beat Gibbs, with a fair prospect of Success. Either Col. Wagstaff or Col. Conkling might beat Gibbs, with a fair prospect of Success. Either Col. Wagstaff or Col. Conkling might beat Gibbs, with a fair prospect of success. Either Col. Wagstaff or Col. Conkling might beat Gibbs, with a fair prospect of success. Either Col. Wagstaff or Col. Conkling might beat Gibbs, with a fair prospect of success. Either Col. Wagstaff or Col. Conkling might beat Gibbs, with a fair prospect of success. Either Col. Wagstaff or Col. Conkling might beat Gibbs, with a fair prospect of success. Either Col. Wagstaff or Col. Conkling might beat Gibbs, with a fair prospect of success with the Republican candidate this year will be Leroy B. Crane. The Republican majority four prospect of the success of the success

second and the same in this constraint constraints of the second const

elected. DeWitt C. Luttejohn is a Republican candidate for Assembly in one of the Oswego districts.

The Twenty-second Oneidal district is shaky. It has been represented for three consecutive terms by Democrats, all elected by small pluralities. The light between the Stalwarts and Half Breeds in Oneida county has been bitter. The Democrats opened the campaign this year by rominating Thomas E. Kinney, a Utica lawyer, for the Senate. He was seeking the nomination for Surrogate. To soother the chagrin of his friends over his defeat, he was nominated for State Senator. Although a deserving man, Mr. Kinney can draw no strength from either of the Republican factions. Characs of disloyality during the war, whether true or false, make him unacceptable to licenarizens. Embordened by his nomination, the Staiwarts captured the Republican Senatorial Convention, and gave Henry J. Coggeshal, a strong Conkilling man, the nomination. Coggeshal is a Waterville lawyer, and has been County Cerk of Oneida. The Half Breeds were in a dilemma. Of two evils Ellish Roberts chose what he probably considered the least. He ran up the Coggeshal fag, and the Unca Herald is supporting the nomines. Coggeshalf's pronounced stalwartism, however is injuring him. Many Half Breeds will mad to be doubtful. It is asserted that to secure Coggeshal's election the Staiwarts will trade any other name on the Republican ticket. Coggeshal's election the Staiwarts will trade any other name on the Republican ticket. Coggeshal's las asserted that to secure Coggeshal's las asserted that to secure Coggeshal's las narray one of the Republican ticket. Coggeshal is an agreeable talker and a popular fellow. He has iest all that he made in the lucrative office of County

Clerk by being on the wrong side of the hop market. While County Clerk he engineered the boit that sent a contesting Conkling delegation to the Republican State Convention of 1881, held in this city. In the face of his Stalwart record he was nominated for Senator by a Convention in which the Half Breeds had a majority. The Twenty-third (Herkimer, Madison, and Otsego) district is Republican. The campaign opened this very with symptoms of a row. Alexander M. Holmes secured a renomination, but the Republicans of Otsego county threatened a boit. Thereupon Holmes withdrew, and Andrew Davidson of the Cooperstown Republican was nominated. He is a Half Breed. He has a good war record and he is popular in his own county. Holmes's triends in Madison are angry, and there is some disaffection. The Democratic candidate is Clinton Beckwith, a contractor of Herkimer. He was a galant soldier, entering the army when a lad of fifteen. He is popular among the hop growers of Madison. Otsego, and Herkimer. The Hop Growers' Association in the district has officially endorsed him, and his friends are hopeful that he will win.

The Twenty-fourth (Brooms, Chenango, and THE NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS.

Mistory of the Two-cent Panie in the Metropolis-How the Different Unity Publications Have Lest or Gained by the Change.

From the Philadelphia Times.

series. While County Gord he expressed the bott that sent a contesting Conting of expression hed in this city. In the face of his Stateward was compared for Series and the county of the Changer, record he was compared for Series. The county third differimer. Mailson, and opened, the year with sumption of a row. Askender M. Holmes sectived a renominately content to the county of the change of the county of

and as the Tones deserted its own hoasted dig-nity in a scramble for the rag-tag and bobtnit, the Tribune elevated its standard of dignity, decared itself the organ of the more intelli-gent and genteel readers who would gladly pay three cents, and then countered on the Tones and Herald by an appeal to the newsdealers by paying them double the rates of its rivals for handling the paper. It has been stunned by the panic, but it decided to stand the shock for a time and keen on a paying basis for the for handing the paper. It has been stunned by the paine, but it decided to stand the shock for a time and keep on a paying basis for the future. It will lose something in circulation, but what it keeps will pay, and it has the future on its side. Every reader it ndds to its number will bring a profit. It will aim to be the London Tones of America, and it has much to encourage it in its stand against the parie. It is paying now, after ten years of financial trouble, and it will be a better paying paper than the Tones in the future.

This Sux, with its little folioshect of seven columns to the page, was summed by finding the old blanket four-centers down alongside of it for two cents, but it did not lose its head or test. It lost a few thousand of its superbeir culation of 130,000, and it was frightened into occasional double sheets, but it has calmed down again and will hold its own in circulation and coin dolars when the old paniestricken bianket sheets are coining dimes. It

The same evil is rooted in the War and Navy Departments.

The Interior Department is notoriously a sinner in this way, and does not Secretary Telier know it?

If Gen. Arthur is really in pursuit of evils of the character he has detected at the White House, he will find an extensive field by beginning with the Treasury Department, as has been suggested.

A better stroke in the interests of reform could not be made than a thorough overhaning of the departments to ascertain cases of the kind here cited. Living off the Government while performing only normal services is extensively practised in Washington. It is one of the very worst evils in the service. If the President or any Cabinet officer wants further enlightenment he can have it.

PREACHING TO THE PRISONERS.

Assistant Bishop Petter Takes Part in Service on Blackwell's Island.

Al one end of the new distance well is a new distance well as smaller, however, than the others, but even the Alone of the new said the two-sent flood, and thas a said thas immensely gained by the paric. It is smaller, however, than the others, but even the said on doing a small should not be made that a newspaper, and it hear times are coning dimes. It has suffered about all it will suffer and has solved the problem of quantly and quantity in may pearly and quanti

imilation of the old-established journals, and is now as saucy in the front pews as any of them. It is swept along by the two-cent flood, and it has immensely gained by the panic. It is smaller, however, than the others, but even with that advantage it is not likely to become a very profitable property.

The reduction in the actual as well as the market value of newspaper property in this city because of the two-cent panic is immense. The Herald is not worth to-day by several millions what it was one month ago, and it bever will regain its old commercial value. A reduction of nearly \$1,000 at day in profits, with no prospect of material increase, represents the interest on a very large capital, and that is the condition of the Herald. The Twoss is the next greatest sufferer in the value of its property. It is certainly from half a million to a million less valuable to-day than it was before it took the plunge, and the Technol. Hough less the sufferer because of its smaller reduction, is half a million less valuable to the half is because if had no value at all before based on actual profits, and The Sus is likely to less very little on the market rate of its shares. The actual less, and apparently a loss that cannot be retrieved, in New York newspaper property by the two-cent panic is not less than five millions to spare, Such is the history in brief of the two-cent newspaper panic in New York.

For Aldermya and Assemblymen.

For Aldermen and Assemblymen.

There are so many candidates in each of the tions is impossible. The normalities will nearly all be made this week. In most of the largely Democratic districts there will be no inflan, the politicians knowing that the Republicane can cain nothing even if two Democrate are in the field. There will be union in the Republican districts which the Republican districts which the Republican districts which the Republican can carry if two beometrals that. Tales other arcanages into are unade during the week, there will be immuniously attains for both Assemblymen and Advances in the Section Lights, Ninth, Lentin, Eleventh, Tweffin, Inter-centh, and Twenty-first, Sakena, the Pirst Section, 17 in J. Fourth, Fifth, Sayth, Post, Lentin, Lights, Section, 17 in J. Fourth, Fifth, Sayth, Post, trendth, Lightscath, Nineteenth, Twenty second, and Twenty thred districts, and Very likely none in the Twenty south district.

bearance, and did not threaten them. But while He did not condemn the woman. He told her to sin no more, to spurn the old, sinful life, and to try to live a better life. My dear bretheren, he continued. The temptation in your life and in mine is the same. By a more accident of birth you were born and reared in the biinding glare of temptation, while others grow up in the cool shade of safety. Yet there comes a time in your life and in mine when we meet temptation. At a critical moment we are all brought to solve the question. Am I God's child or the devil's? It is this moment 1 come to tell you about. It is at this moment our Saviour says. Go, and sin no more. In conclusion the speaker reminded his hearers of the library in the prison, and related instances where prisoners have made themselves famous in art and science by study in a lonely cell.

Surprised by Wealth when they Expected Poverty.

BIRMINGHAM, Conn., Oct. 21.-Not long ago

an Irishman named Peter McEnerney died in this city. He had come over from Ireland but a few years before. He left a family of seven children, the oldest of whom

is 21. He kept a small grocery store, keeping up some

show of respectability, yet iting apparently on aimost mething at all. At his death he left no will, and the midme and orphane expected to fare but poorly. At the administrator went to work however, he revealed new wonders at every seep. First a large amount of real estate belonging to McEnerney, and amounting to about \$100.000 in value, was discovered. Hardly was the surprise at this over when word rame from Fish 4 Hardle in New York that they held \$160.000 in bonds for McEnerney. How the man ever collected so great an amount of property is a mixtery to his family as much as to

Several Hundred Useful Colored Men.

From the Cleveland Leader.

There are at present 120 newspapers in the nited states of which the publishers, editors, and chief

Pretty Fate Luck. From the Los Vegas Gazette.

John Quiney Adams, who is well known in society county N M, me and a third interest in his fate that for \$13,00. White properties he found his fate that for \$13,00. White properties he found his havesack on fire his product glue has ing focused the american's atom. As there is no saying formed it full into a treatic, and a large with a set of seek was himmed and a set of the substantial of the second of the washing a dams turned mourfully treater what night he plossion had exposed to view.

Cast Iron Bill.

From the Bath Times William Lynch, the melter at the Bath Iron works, wall run his hand right through the red hot metal and part it as it is being poured off they call him Cast Iron in.

Another Explanation of Mt. Evarta. From the Philadelphia Record. A very tall mountain peak has been named

SUNBEAMS

... The Chinese exclusion law has given an mpulse to Japanese emigration to California. -Five millions of the \$10,000,000 deposited in the Amoskeng Savings Bank, in Manchester, N. H.

belong to the mill operatives. -New Orleans triumphantly points to the arrival of the large steamship Egyptian Monarch at an of her wharves as evidence of the utility of the Missis

suppi River fetties. -The Kennebec Journal says that the empanies of Maine have not realized any profit the

year, the price of ice having been low and labor having -The newest industry in Port Townsend,

Washington Territory, is that of emugging Chinaman at night into California. Two longshoremen in Victoria profess to have cleared \$000 at the business last mont -The fund, amounting to \$67,367, raised to relieve the families that were made destitute by the cyclone that swept Rochester, Minn., has provided new urniture for 233 families and built between thirty and

Jonathan Davis was a bachelor of 65, and Elizabeth Eiyett a maiden of 60. They had lived in the same county in Georgia all these years, but they met for the first time at an evening party last week. It was a case of love at first sight on both sides. Jonathan pr

posed, and they were married then and there.

-The first cotton factory in California is to be erected in Alameda county. The company's cap-tal is \$600,000. Most of the cotton is to be transported from Texas, but ultimately southern California will, it is expected, supply all the cotion needed. The widow of Col. Strong, the first cotion raiser in California, has grown 190 bales on her ranch this year.

-South Carolina's Railroad Commission has reduced fares to such a point that the railroad com panies cannot afford to make a second class rate, and hence the negroes, the Charleston Acus says, upon crowding into first-class cars with the The News proposes "reserved seat care," which the chivelry may use by paying an extra dollar or two.

the drop game. He was making a deposit, and stood a the counter of the bank counting a large roll of green backs. "Judge, you have dropped a bill," a dapper outh said as he took off his hat to the ponderous Judge. There lay a crisp new \$2 note at the Judge's feet. "Thank you," the Judge said, placing his heavy foot on the \$2 greenback and keeping right on counting his roll, while the youth levanted.

-The Atlanta Constitution, speaking of the Mormon propagandists in Georgia says: "No Mormon missionary ever so far forgets himself as to preach po-lysamy to those whom he proposes to convert. On the contrary, the missionaries take pains to assert that polygamy is no longer practised, and it is not until the girls and young women who are the dupes of the Mor-mon missionaries reach their journey's and that they discover the trap into which they have fallen."

-Federmeyer and Guerrero, who are rundling wheelbarrows across the continent for a purse of \$2,000, started from San Francisco on the 7th inst Their time of starting was entered on their books there and their books are to be stamped in every Post Office that they pass. The two will travel together to Cheyenne, and then each will take whatever route he may choose. They expect to report at the New York city Post Office about the middle of March next.

-William B. Bronson of Waterbury, Conn., was sentenced, in New Haven, on Tuesday last, to three months in just, his wife to six months, and his son to six months. They had been convicted of neglecting to provide medical attendance for a married daughter and sister who had died in childbirth. Judge Culver, surprised at the jury's finding, asked the foreman for s recommendation to mercy, as the cridence was that the prisoners' offence was due mainly to ignorance.

The Rev. Washburne West, a relative of

the British Minister here and Burear of Lincoln Col lege, must be extremely valuable to his party. He has the distinction of being the largest faggot voter in Eng have split himself up into sections. Of course, Mr. West is a Tory. It is his privilege to be represented in Parlia-ment by sixty-four members. The whole of Scotland is represented by fewer members than Mr. West.

-When the Texas Legislature assembles in extra session to legislate upon fence utiling the members may profit by reading the following from the Houston age: "Capt Robert E, Stafford and Capt Joseph Davis have immense bodies of land enclosed for pasture, and neither of them has ever had a fence cut or any trouble with smaller cattle owners. They never fewer in any land but their own. They do not even fence in all that belongs to them. When they are enclosing pasture grounds they always leave a little land and water on the

outside for their neighbors' cattle to graze on."
—Hugh L. Mosher's descendants—seventyave in number-assembled in the Palmer House, Chicago on Wednesday last to prepare to get their inheritance.
They had been told that Hugh's father, Ezekiel, acquired by trade in Manchester, England, \$1,100,000,000 when Manchester had only 15,000 inhabitants, that he and his sons became colonists despite their thousand milliodollars, and that after Hugh L. Mosher died, in Rhod Island 223 years ago, the money, which at that time had been mysteriously diminished to the mere baratelle of \$128,000,000, was deposited in the Bank of England where it awaits the descendants call.

-There is no occupation more sought after n England than employment in the civil service. The emoluments are not great, but they compare favorably with those which commercial cierts and cierts in banks receive. They are also more secure, and a retiring pension may be looked forward to, thus precluding the necessity of clerks pinching themselves during active service candidates were examined for appointments. The number for 1881 was 24,243. In 1882 5,949 obtained certif cates. There were 550 more certificates granted in 158

there being more because a sufficient number passed in 1882 to supply from six to eight men for every vacancy -Alfred Austin in the number of the No tional Review just out describes a singular conver-sation with Lord Beaconsdeld. " See what my gracions sovereign sent me as a present at Christmas, he said to me one day, taking up a copy of the Edition is tuse of 'Romola,' in which was written in the beautifu' flowing hand of the Queen: 'To the Earl of Beacon field, K. G., from his affectionate and grateful friend Victoria. But, he added, I cannot read it. I ves tured to recommend him not to make that confer sion to everybody, for it would not raise their estima of his literary noumen. 'Well,' he said, 'it's no use, can't,' and there are hundreds to echo 'can't.'

-In the Carriagemakers' Convention in New Haven, Conn., after the Committee on Apprentice ship had reported in favor of restoring the old system of rious wants of this country and of our trade is good boys. Our boys are deterorating, as a recurrent. The greatest difficulty that we experience in New York is that of getting boys who have trains and are willing to learn a trade thoroughly. The example of men who baye made millions ma few years is held up before our boys in school, and the boys become inflamed with the notion that they must make their millions and be able to found cross rands colleges before they die. So they eschew trades and become poor professionals.

in are but little changed since they ceased to be occupied by their original presenters and one soon be rehabilitated for occupation when at Irish Parliament restores to the capital its former social life. Leinater House (the Duke of Leinster's is occupied by the Royal Dublin Society. Ty rone House (the Marquis of Waterford's) has long been the headquarters of the E meation Board. Power-court thouse (Viscount Power-court's) is in the occupation of a commercial firm. Amiens House (the Earl of Ald House is a disternment office. This was for a brief time occupied by the present Earl of Charlemont and his late clover wife, who was the friend of Sothern and many other actors, and who organized there some admirable theatreals, which were the delight of Dublin.

-Several instances of applying the madstone to poisonous snake hites have been reported by the Western newspapers recently, and the testimony of the patients is that in every case the stone has absorbed the poisen. It is a popular belief in the South and the West that a person who possesses one of these stones is armed against all venomous creatures; but the savants agree that the madelone is nothing more than the conception found in the stonach of the deer, and that it has no medical properties whaters. Prof. Help, the profession where the profession was provided to the profession where the profession was provided to the profession where the profession was professional properties whaters. Prof. Help, the profession was professional properties whaters. cal properties whatever Prof. Holines, the Atlanta Constitution says, dissected one the size of a hear's egg, and
found its nucleus to be a perfect white oak seem. It
was con-each by four layers of phosphates and carbonate
of inne and iron and some siles. There were two inFressions, arisarchis made by the teach of the der before swallowing the aut. According to the seed to fore swallowing the aut. fore swallowing the nut. Acorns are a favorite food of Carolina deer. In another specimen Prof. Holmes found the nucleus to be a builet

-The father of the late Duke of Portland

used to say that he was the weatthiest living Englishman, for though his revenue might not be so large as that of some others no one had more available cost. Lord Derby is in a similar agreeable position. He in-come from and alone is £407.080 per annum, and is may be credited with at least as much more a will make up fraction per annum. For his Irish estates, which he wisely said, he received fluction. Then he has false a year officially. His wife has a large jointure from the Malisbury estates, and he is childless. Then he has but one place to keep up. Knowsley, for his little villa in Kent can hardly be counted a place, and Knowsley is neither an Esten nor a Chateworth. The park is tast but as cattle are admitted at so much a head for pasturage. cattle are admitted at so much a head for pasturage, it is not narrientary valuable, and the gardens are solves. Its must he earlies are solves. Its must he earlies are solves. Its father was found of horse away nothing but advice. His father was found of horse his grandfather kept an expensive menagers, and his great grandfather was a mighty hunter and cock lighter but his only hobby is tree planting and pruning. by which money is earned, not lost.